IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA ATLANTA DIVISION

STEPHEN ALEXANDER, Individually and on Behalf of All Others Similarly Situated

PLAINTIFF

VS.

No. 1:22-cv-___

CAROLINA LUMBER & SUPPLY CO.

DEFENDANT

ORIGINAL COMPLAINT—COLLECTIVE ACTION

Plaintiff Stephen Alexander ("Plaintiff"), individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, by and through undersigned counsel, for his Original Complaint—Collective Action against Carolina Lumber & Supply Co. ("Defendant"), states and alleges as follows:

I. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

1. Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, brings this action under the Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 U.S.C. § 201, et seq. ("FLSA"), for declaratory judgment, monetary damages, liquidated damages, prejudgment interest, and costs, including reasonable attorneys' fees as a result of

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Defendant's failure to pay Plaintiff and all others similarly situated a proper overtime

compensation for all hours that Plaintiff and all others similarly situated worked.

2. The United States District Court for the Northern District of Georgia

has subject matter jurisdiction over this suit under the provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 1331

because this suit raises federal questions under the FLSA.

3. Defendant conducts business within the State of Georgia.

4. Venue lies properly within this Court under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(1) and

(c)(2), because the State of Georgia has personal jurisdiction over Defendant, and

Defendant therefore "resides" in Georgia.

5. Plaintiff was employed by Defendant at its facilities located in Fulton

County.

6. The acts and omissions alleged in this Complaint occurred and had their

principal effect within the Atlanta Division of the Northern District of Georgia, and

venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391.

II. THE PARTIES

7. Plaintiff is an individual and resident of Gwinnett County.

8. Defendant is a domestic, for-profit corporation.

9. Defendant's registered agent for service is E. Merritt Huber, at 504

Plaster Avenue, Atlanta, Georgia 30324.

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10. Defendant, in the course of its business, maintains a website at

https://www.carolinalumber.com/.

III. FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

11. Plaintiff repeats and realleges all previous paragraphs of this Complaint

as though fully incorporated in this section.

12. Defendant's primary business is supplying its customers with building

materials.

13. During each of the three years preceding the filing of this Complaint,

Defendant employed at least two individuals who were engaged in interstate

commerce or in the production of goods for interstate commerce, or had employees

handling, selling, or otherwise working on goods or materials that had been moved

in or produced for commerce by any person, such as vehicles fuel, tools, materials

and equipment.

14. Defendant's annual gross volume of sales made or business done was

not less than \$500,000.00 (exclusive of excise taxes at the retail level that are

separately stated) during each of the three calendar years preceding the filing of this

complaint.

15. At all times material herein, Defendant was an "employer" of Plaintiff

within the meaning of the FLSA.

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16. Defendant employed Plaintiff as an hourly-paid employee from March

of 2019 until January of 2022.

17. Specifically, Plaintiff worked for Defendant as a Driver.

18. Defendant also employed other hourly-paid Drivers within the three

years preceding the filing of this lawsuit.

19. At all relevant times herein, Defendant directly hired Drivers to work

at its facilities, paid them wages and benefits, controlled their work schedules, duties,

protocols, applications, assignments and employment conditions, and kept at least

some records regarding their employment.

20. At all times material herein, Defendant classified Plaintiff as

nonexempt from the overtime requirements of the FLSA.

21. Defendant also classified other Drivers as nonexempt from the

overtime requirements of the FLSA.

22. At all times material herein, Plaintiff and other Drivers have been

entitled to the rights, protections and benefits provided under the FLSA.

23. In addition to his hourly rate, Plaintiff received weekly bonuses based

on performance ("performance bonuses").

24. Other Drivers also received performance bonuses.

25. The performance bonuses were based on measurable, objective criteria

such as completing all scheduled deliveries.

26. The performance bonuses are part of Defendant's compensation

package.

27. Plaintiff and other Drivers expected to receive and did in fact receive

performance bonuses on a periodic basis.

28. Plaintiff regularly worked over forty hours per week while employed

by Defendant.

29. Other Drivers worked over forty hours in at least some weeks while

employed by Defendant.

30. During weeks in which Plaintiff and other Drivers worked over forty

hours and also earned a performance bonus, Defendant paid an improper overtime

rate because Defendant determined the regular rate of pay solely based on

employees' hourly rate, without including the value of the nondiscretionary bonuses

that Defendant provided to Plaintiff and other Drivers.

31. Section 778.208 of Title 29 of the CFR requires that all forms of

compensation, such as nondiscretionary bonuses, "must be totaled in with other

earnings to determine the regular rate on which overtime pay must be based."

Page 5 of 14 Stephen Alexander, et al. v. Carolina Lumber & Supply Co. U.S.D.C. (N.D. Ga.) Case No. 1:22-cv 32. Therefore, Defendant violated the FLSA by not including all forms of

compensation, such as nondiscretionary bonuses, in the regular rate when calculating

Plaintiff's and other Drivers' overtime pay.

33. At all relevant times herein, Defendant has deprived Plaintiff and other

Drivers of proper overtime compensation for all of the hours worked over forty per

week.

34. Defendant knew or showed reckless disregard for whether its actions

violated the FLSA.

IV. REPRESENTATIVE ACTION ALLEGATIONS

35. Plaintiff repeats and realleges all previous paragraphs of this Complaint

as though fully incorporated in this section.

36. Plaintiff brings his FLSA claim on behalf of all other similarly situated

employees who were employed by Defendant at any time within the applicable

statute of limitations period, who were classified by Defendant as nonexempt from

the overtime requirements of the FLSA, and who are entitled to payment of the

following types of damages:

A. Payment of a lawful overtime premium for all hours worked for

Defendant in excess of forty hours in a week;

B. Liquidated damages; and

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47. Plaintiff proposes the following collective under the FLSA:

All hourly-paid Drivers who earned a bonus in connection with work performed in any week in which they worked more than forty hours within the past three years.

48. In conformity with the requirements of FLSA Section 16(b), Plaintiff has filed or will soon file a written Consent to Join this lawsuit.

49. The relevant time period dates back three years from the date on which Plaintiff's Original Complaint—Collective Action was filed herein and continues forward through the date of judgment pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 255(a), except as set forth herein below.

50. The proposed FLSA collective members are similarly situated in that they share these traits:

A. They were classified by Defendant as nonexempt from the overtime requirements of the FLSA;

- B. They were paid hourly rates;
- C. They were eligible for and received nondiscretionary bonuses;
- D. They worked over forty hours in at least one week in which they performed work in connection with a bonus; and

E. They were subject to Defendant's common policy of failing to include

the bonuses in their hourly rate when calculating their overtime pay.

51. Plaintiff is unable to state the exact number of the class but believes

that there are at least twelve other employees who worked as hourly Drivers and

received an improperly calculated overtime rate due to Defendant's failure to include

the nondiscretionary bonuses in the regular rate.

52. Defendant can readily identify the members of the Section 16(b)

collective which encompasses all hourly Drivers who received a bonus and worked

more than forty hours in a week.

53. The names and physical and mailing addresses of the FLSA collective

action plaintiffs are available from Defendant, and a Court-approved Notice should

be provided to the FLSA collective action plaintiffs via first class mail and email to

their last known physical and electronic mailing addresses as soon as possible,

together with other documents and information descriptive of Plaintiff's FLSA

claim.

V. FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Individual Claim for Violation of the FLSA)

54. Plaintiff repeats and realleges all the preceding paragraphs of this

Complaint as if fully set forth in this section.

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55. Plaintiff asserts this claim for damages and declaratory relief pursuant

to the FLSA, 29 U.S.C. § 201, et seq.

56. 29 U.S.C. § 207 requires employers to pay employees 1.5 times the

employee's regular rate for all hours that the employee works in excess of 40 per

week, unless an employee meets certain exemption requirements of 29 U.S.C. § 213

and all accompanying DOL regulations.

57. Defendant classified Plaintiff as nonexempt from the overtime

requirements of the FLSA.

58. Defendant failed to pay Plaintiff a proper overtime rate for hours

worked over 40 per week.

59. Defendant violated 29 U.S.C. § 207 by not paying Plaintiff a proper

overtime rate for all hours worked in excess of forty per week.

60. Defendant violated Section 778.208 of Title 29 of the CFR by not

including all forms of compensation, including nondiscretionary bonuses, for

Plaintiff in his regular rate when calculating his overtime pay.

61. Defendant's conduct and practice, as described above, has been and is

willful and not done in good faith.

62. By reason of the unlawful acts alleged herein, Defendant is liable to

Plaintiff for, and Plaintiff seeks, unpaid overtime wages, liquidated damages, and

costs, including reasonable attorney's fees as provided by the FLSA.

63. Should the Court decline to award liquidated damages, Plaintiff is

entitled to an award of prejudgment interest at the applicable legal rate.

VI. SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Collective Action Claim for Violation of the FLSA)

64. Plaintiff repeats and realleges all the preceding paragraphs of this

Complaint as if fully set forth in this section.

65. Plaintiff brings this collective action on behalf of himself and all

similarly situated employees who were employed by Defendant and received

nondiscretionary bonuses, to recover monetary damages owed by Defendant to

Plaintiff and members of the putative collective for overtime compensation for all

the hours he and they worked in excess of forty each week.

66. 29 U.S.C. § 207 requires employers to pay employees 1.5 times the

employee's regular rate for all hours that the employee works in excess of 40 per

week, unless an employee meets certain exemption requirements of 29 U.S.C. § 213

and all accompanying DOL regulations.

Page 10 of 14 Stephen Alexander, et al. v. Carolina Lumber & Supply Co. 67. Defendant classified Plaintiff and all others similarly situated as

nonexempt from the overtime requirements of the FLSA.

68. Defendant failed to pay Plaintiff and all others similarly situated a

proper overtime rate for hours worked over 40 per week

69. Defendant violated 29 U.S.C. § 207 by not paying Plaintiff and all

others similarly situated a proper overtime rate for all hours worked in excess of

forty per week.

70. Defendant violated Section 778.208 of Title 29 of the CFR by not

including all forms of compensation, such as nondiscretionary bonuses, given to

Plaintiff and others in their regular rate when calculating their overtime pay.

71. Defendant's conduct and practice, as described above, has been and is

willful, intentional, unreasonable, arbitrary and in bad faith.

72. By reason of the unlawful acts alleged in this Complaint, Defendant is

liable to Plaintiff and all those similarly situated for, and Plaintiff and all those

similarly situated seek, unpaid overtime wages, liquidated damages, and costs,

including reasonable attorney's fees as provided by the FLSA.

73. Should the Court decline to award liquidated damages, Plaintiff is

entitled to an award of prejudgment interest at the applicable legal rate.

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VII. PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, premises considered, Plaintiff Stephen Alexander,

individually on behalf of all others similarly situated, respectfully prays as follows:

A. That Defendant be summoned to appear and answer herein;

B. That Defendant be required to account to Plaintiff, the collective

members and the Court for all of the hours worked by Plaintiff and the collective

members and all monies paid to them;

C. A declaratory judgment that Defendant's practices alleged herein

violate the FLSA and the attendant regulations;

D. Certification of a collective under Section 216 of the FLSA of all

individuals similarly situated, as further defined in any motion for the same;

E. Judgment for damages for all unpaid back wages owed to Plaintiff and

members of the collective from a period of three years prior to this lawsuit through

the date of trial under the FLSA and the attendant regulations;

F. Judgment for liquidated damages pursuant to the FLSA and the

attendant regulations;

G. An order directing Defendant to pay Plaintiff and members of the

collective interest, reasonable attorney's fees and all costs connected with this action;

and

H. Such other relief as this Court may deem just and proper.

Respectfully submitted,

STEPHEN ALEXANDER, Individually and on Behalf of All Others
Similarly Situated, PLAINTIFF

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